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Dr. Reuschel (Dresden): "The Earliest Luther Plays;" Prof. Hauffen (Prague); "Johann Fischart's Library;" Privatdozent Dr. Drescher (Bonn); "The Author of the Pseudo-Stainhöwelian Translation of the Decamerone" (the author was Pastor Heinrich Leuwin of St. Sebaldus, Nürnberg); Privatdozent Dr. Uhl (Königsberg); "The Name and the Nature of the German *Priamel*." (The designation *Priamel* was primarily a *Studentenwitz*, being intended to ridicule the *quaestio praeambularis* in vogue at Erfurt and presumably also at other German universities, precisely as the term *Quodlibet* was derived from *quaestio quodlibetica*.) For the next convention Prof. Bulthaupt (Bremen) was elected chairman of the Germanic section. At the general session that morning Prof. Burdach (Halle) read a masterly treatise on the "Origin of the Mediæval Romances," or rather, to describe the subject better, on the evolution of the romance from the earliest Alexander-stories to the court epic of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; a comprehensive subject indeed, but treated by the speaker with a command of the vast material involved and with a thoughtfulness and originality which won from the dignified assembly the unusual tribute of enthusiastic applause. It would, of course, be vain to attempt to give a brief summary of so comprehensive a paper.

The last session on Saturday morning was devoted mainly to business. The chairmen of the various sections made their reports, the time (1899) and place (Bremen) of the next meeting were determined, whereupon the convention adjourned.

It is worthy of mention that no less than eleven Festschriften were published in honor of the convention, for free distribution among the members. As to the social side of the meeting, the provisions made for the entertainment of the guests were simply perfect. The well-managed banquet on Wednesday, with actually not a single dull speech; the courtesy of the directors of the various museums who not only granted to the members of the Convention free admission, but conducted them personally through their collections; the special performance of Bungert's splendid new opera *Odysseus' Heinkelkehr* at

the Royal Opera House; the reception given by the city of Dresden in the main hall of the International Art Exposition, with a concert by the famous choir of the Kreuzschule, followed by a supper and a *Kommers*; and the excursions by special steamers to the Bastei and to Meissen; all these features contributed to make the convention as enjoyable as it was instructive, and memorable withal.

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AMERICAN-FRENCH DIALECT COMPARISON.

Two Acadian-French Dialects compared with "Some Specimens of a Canadian-French Dialect Spoken in Maine."

PAPER NO. II.¹ A.

"Some Specimens of a Canadian-French Dialect Spoken in Maine" is the title of a paper by Professor E. S. Sheldon, of Harvard University, published in the *Transactions and Proceedings of the Mod. Lang. Association of America*,² in which the writer by recording phonetically one hundred and thirty-seven locutions (words, phrases, expressions), gives an idea of what may be heard in local dialect French in Maine. I have already shown in Paper No. I, by a word for word comparison, such differences as the three dialects there compared may offer, attempting when possible to explain or account for features especially interesting when compared with standard French. It is now the purpose of this paper to make a similar comparison of the two Acadian dialects recorded in Paper No. I with the Specimens from the Canadian-French dialect of Maine examined by Professor Sheldon.

The sound notation used in Paper No. I, as there stated, is identical or meant to be as nearly so as possible with Professor Sheldon's, which is also adhered to here and given for convenience of reference. In no other way, I believe, can the "regular character of sound changes in popular dialects" be so faithfully and strikingly presented as by the use of pho-

¹ Paper No. I appeared in MOD. LANG. NOTES for December, 1893, and in the January and February numbers for 1894. Also issued separately.

² *Ib.* Vol. iii (1887), pp. 210-218. Also issued separately.

netic spelling. The symbols *h* (Spanish *jota*), *i* as in E. *pin*, *ð* as in E. *dull*, and *ʒ* as in E. *pull*, I have added for the other two dialects.

VOWELS: *a*, Fr. *pas*; *ā*, E. *law*; *à*, Fr. *rat*; *ā*, Fr. *an*, *en*; *æ*, E. *hat*; *æ̃*, Fr. *in*; *é*, Fr. *dé*; *è*, Fr. *tête*; Professor Sheldon has two varieties of *è*: *è¹* nearer *é* and *è²* nearer *æ*; *ẽ*, nasal of *é*, Fr. *de*; *i*, Fr. *nî*; *ī*, E. *pîn*; *ó*, Fr. *pot*; *ò*, Fr. *tort*; *ō*, E. *dull*; *ō̃*, Fr. *on*; *ö*, Fr. *peu* (rare); *õ*, more closed than Fr. *peu*; *ö̃*, as in Fr. *peur* (not frequent); *ũ*, Fr. *un*; *u*, Fr. *tout*; *ü*, E. *pull*; *ü̃*, Fr. *lune*.

CONSONANTS: *b*, Fr. *bout*; *d*, Fr. *dent*; *f*, Fr. *faux*; *g*, Fr. *gros*; *h*, Fr. *honte*; *h̃*, Sp. *jefe*; *k*, Fr. *car*; *l*, Fr. *long*; *m*, Fr. *mot*; *n*, Fr. *nî*; *ñ*, Fr. *enseignement*; *p*, Fr. *pas*; *r*, Fr. *rond* (lingual); *s*, Fr. *si*; *š*, Fr. *champ*; *t*, Fr. *tas*; *v*, Fr. *vent*; *w*, Fr. *oui*; *y*, Fr. *yole*; *z*, Fr. *zèle*; *ž*, Fr. *joue*.

For the sake of brevity, I have taken the key-words of sounds from Passy's *Sons du Français* and therefore to ensure accuracy as far as possible, must refer the dialect student to Professor Sheldon's "*Specimens*," where will be found an introduction to his article and then the vowels and consonants of the dialect together with a more or less detailed description of some of their characteristics. In order the better to draw conclusions from the present paper, it is important to read Professor Sheldon's remarks given outside of the one hundred and thirty-seven numbered phrases. Throughout the phrases themselves, I have endeavored in every instance to give essentially—and nearly always textually—just what Professor Sheldon recorded. He adds to his introductory remarks: "The English translations are those given me at the time, the French equivalent words are by me." Quantity he indicates occasionally when the vowel is very plainly long as *ā*, *ē*, etc. The accented syllable is usually unmarked, but when noted is so by a dot (·) after the vowel as *à*, *é*, etc.

The first twenty-two of Professor Sheldon's *Specimens* are arranged so as to show examples of Maine dialect *h*=Fr. *z*; specimens 23 to 34, dialect *tš*=Fr. *t* or *k* followed by a front vowel; specimens 34 to 55, dialect *dž*=Fr. *y* (consonant), *g* followed by a front vowel, *d* followed by *i*; specimens 55 through 137,

miscellaneous examples. As the attempt to explain sound changes from standard French was made in the notes to Paper No. I, where, in these dialects, the same change is noted, merely the reference to the number of the note where such explanation occurs will be given.

I. WATERVILLE, ME., DIALECT *h*₃=Fr. *ž*; also *ž*=Fr. *ž*.⁴

Waterville: *gahō*, *kaʃlɛfōl* *stəfamla* (or *lā*)⁵=that woman's a fool=gageons qu'elle est folle, cette femme-là.

1. Carleton: *gāžō*,⁵ *kāʃlɛfōl* *stəfamla*⁵=gageons qu'elle est folle, cette femme-là.

Cheticamp: *gāžō*, *kāʃlɛfōl*¹⁰ *stəfamla*⁵=gageons qu'elle est folle, cette femme-là.

W.: *gahō*, *kəstōmlā* *è fū*=that man's a fool=gageons que cet homme-là est fou.

2. C.: *gāžō*,⁵ *kəstōmlā* *é fu*=gageons que cet homme-là est fou.

CC.: *gāžō*, *kəstu¹¹mlā* *è fu*=gageons que cet homme-là est fou.

3 The clue to the origin of this most interesting peculiarity is given by Professor Sheldon on the last page of his "*Specimens*."

4 Dialect *ž*=Fr. *ž* is Cheticamp usage; but dialect *h* or *h̃*=Fr. *ž* can also be heard among the most illiterate in Carleton and is frequent all along the north shore of the bay of Chaleurs.

5 That *gāžō* prevails over *gāhō* or *gāh̃ō*, which may be heard, is possibly due to the influence of education.

6 For explanation of Fr. *è* before a pronounced consonant=dialect *a* or *ā* (so common in many Fr. dialects), for example, Fr. *verte*=dialect *vārt*, see note no. 77, Paper No. I.

7 The first *a* in *stafum* may be due to the influence of the second *a*.

8 For dialect *ā*=Fr. *ā* or *a*, see II, under note 42, Paper No. I.

9 The Carleton dialect has regularly in the second and third persons singular the mid-front-narrow *é* for CC. low-front-narrow, a slight change noted also in *Les parlers parisiens* by Koschwitz.

10 The vowel is about as in E. *dull*, mid-back-narrow instead of Fr. mid-mixed-wide-round; a change that may remind one of Fr. *ou* in certain words=dialect *ū*, for instance, Fr. *bouche*=dialect *būš*, exactly like the E. word "*bush*," though this latter change is due merely to relaxation of the muscles, that is, the *wide* replaces the *narrow*.

11 Fr. *om* and *on*, not nasal, are regularly represented by *u* *u* and *un* in the CC. dialect; for example, Fr. *donner*=CC. *duné*, see Paper No. I, note 64.

W.: gāhé=to wager=gager.

3. C.: gāzé¹² gahé,¹² gahé¹²=gager.

CC.: gāzé¹²=

W.: hēlēfēt and zēlēfēt¹³=I have done it=je l'ai fait(e?) The second *e* was at least once plainly *è* not *é*. But cf. Nos. 15, 16.

4, 5. C.: zlēfē and { zēlēfēt^{12,13}=je l'ai fait(e?).

CC.: zlēfē { hēlēfēt
hlēfēt= " " " "

W.: { hēlēfētēdz¹⁴
zēlēfētēdz¹⁴=I did it yesterday=je l'ai fait(e?) hier. The penultimate *è* was very short and may have been *é*.

6, 7. C.: { zlēfēiyēr¹⁵
zēfēiyēr¹⁵=je l'ai fait hier.

CC.: zlēfēiyēr= " " " "

W.: èz¹⁸vā¹⁶wēdz¹⁴ahé=I am going to travel=je vais (or rather *vas*) voyager. Possibly *è* should be written for *d*. The *w* pronounced with lips protruded.

8. C.: zā¹⁸vā¹⁶wéagé=je vais (or rather *vas*)¹⁸ voyager.

CC.: zā¹⁸vā¹⁶wēyāzé¹⁷=je vais (or rather *vas*)¹⁸ voyager.

W.: zē vā¹⁸māhē=I am going to eat=je vais manger.

9. C.: zō vā¹⁸māhē (mahé)=je vais (vas)¹⁸ manger.

CC.: zō vā¹⁸māzé=je vais (vas)¹⁸ manger.

W.: sa grā hē grād=his stable is large=sagrange est grande. Cf. nos. 22 and 99.

10. C.: sà grāž é grād=sà grange est grande. (grāh)

¹² Cf. notes 4 and 5.

¹³ Analogy of feminine forms in *t* prevails; this occurs frequently in both Acadian and Canadian, though more noticeable in Canadian French as remarked in note no. 59 of Paper No. I.

¹⁴ A case of dialect *āz*=Fr. *y* (consonant).

¹⁵ As a rule in these dialects, sounds produced in French by linking are unrepresented, or less common than in ordinary French.

¹⁶ For dialect *wē* or *wē*=Fr. *voi*, see note no. 94, and in regard to the Fr. diphthong *oi*, the *Remarks* under notes, nos. 103 and 111, Paper No. I.

¹⁷ In commoner use than *wēyāzé* is *travé* from E. *travel*.

¹⁸ For this popular Fr. form, see note 42, Paper No. I.; for the explanation of this so characteristic sound in these dialects see the note *j* under note 42, Paper No. I.

CC.: sà grāž è grād=" " " "

W.: la nēž (or nēūž, with very short *u*)=la neige.

11. C.: là nēž and lānéž¹⁹=la neigé.

CC.: là nēž=" " "

W.: èzdèn=I am giving=je donne, defined as. "I am giving all, the whole of it."²⁴

12. C.: ž dōn²⁰=je donne.

CC.: ž dun²¹= " "

W.: èzs²²ūt²³apredènè="I am giving a great lot of something"²⁴=je suis après donne: cf. nos. 86, 87.

13. C.: ž ²⁵sū aprè²⁶ dōnè=je suis apèr donner.

CC.: A like expression is not in use.

W.: èzdèntūt,²⁵ mwè²⁶=je donne tout, moi, cf. no. 76.

14. C.: ž dōn tut,²⁵ mwè²⁶=je donne tout, moi, cf. no. 76.

CC.: A like expression is not in use.

W.: èzdžédènè a lūi=I have given (it?) to him=je (le? lui?) ai donné à lui.²⁷

15. C.: sēalūi kō žlè dōnè and sēt à²⁸ lūi=c'est à lui que je l'ai donné.

CC.: sē à lūi kō žlè du²⁹nè=c'est à lui que je l'ai donné.

¹⁹ *nēž* by the old, *nēz* by the young; the same with the words *kōl*=Fr. *collage* *liž*=Fr. *liège* and *siz*=Fr. *siège*; see notes no. 80 and no. 87, Paper No. I.

²⁰ For the vowel, see note 10.

²¹ For the vowel, see note 11.

²² A form corresponding to Fr. *suis*, E. *am* is common to the three dialects.

²³ This *t* is due apparently to the influence of the third person singular, where being sounded before a vowel, it here appears by analogy in the first person.

²⁴ This is the rendering of the phrase given Professor Sheldon by the person using it.

²⁵ See note 13 for explanation of *t*. This expression is much used in Carleton.

²⁶ *mwè* is a Canadian pronunciation; *mwē* Acadian as explained in the *Remark* under note 103, Paper No. I.

²⁷ I have no example of the use of a conjunctive and disjunctive pronoun together as the questioned rendering of the Waterville dialect expression into French leads one to suppose possibly existing in this phrase which could represent dialect—{ C.: žyè dōnè *y* or *yi*=Fr. *lui* (W. dialect *ās*=Fr. *y*). This *ās* appears to correspond to the conjunctive pronoun *yi* in the other two dialects=Fr. *lui*.

W.: èzdžédéné a èlʔ=I have given (it?) to her:=Je (le? lui?) ai donné à elle.

16. C.: sés a èl kə žlè dʔoné and sétʔ a el=c'est à elle que je l'ai donné.

CC.: sè aʔ yèl kə žlè duʔné=c'est à elle que je l'ai donné.

W.: èzdžéʔ été dzēr é rākōtréʔ tsəgzō (or perhaps—kzō)=I walked yesterday and met some one=j'(y?)ai été hier et rencontré quelqu'un (from the plural quelques-uns apparently).

17. C.: žé étéʔ yèr éžè rākōtré kʔōkō=j'ai été hier et j'ai rencontré quelqu'un.

CC.: ž é étéʔ yèr é žè rākōtré tšōkō=j'ai été hier et j'ai rencontré quelqu'un.

W.: èzdživāʔ=I am going=j'y vais.

18. C.: ž i vāʔ=j'y vais.

CC.: ž i vāʔ= " "

W.: žèlgard=I am keeping it=je le garde.

19. C.: žəlgard=je le garde.

CC.: žəlgard=" " "

W.: èž vāʔ vwèr džūʔ pidži (or perhaps pidži. I had not seen the origin of pidži till Professor Chaplin suggested it. Cf. no. 51.)=I am going to travel, see some places or cities=je vais voir du pays.

C.: ž vāʔ wèrʔ dū pèyi=je vais voir du pays.

CC.: ž vāʔ wèrʔ dū pèyi=je vais voir du pays.

28 See note 15 in regard to *t* silent or sounded.

29 For this objective form *yèl*, see note no. 75, Paper No. I; the *y* arising between vowels, a common trait in phonology.

30 A note given me by Mlle. Allard (*dlâr*), the school teacher in Carleton, seems to apply to all three dialects. "Tout le monde dit: *j'ai été*;—*je suis allé* ne se dit que par les gens instruits."

31 The dialect correspondence *tʔ*=Fr. *t* before front vowels, agrees usually; exceptions occur however in both dialects; cf. phrase no. 33, W. *tšōkō* and CC. *tšōk um* and see note 50. A form like *tšōkš* for Fr. *quelqu'un* in CC. might be expected, but is not found.

32 Fr. *t* as in popular Fr. completely lost in these dialects.

33 For this pronunciation noticeable about Quebec, see note no. 118, Paper No. I and note 68, Paper No. II.

W.: žævèʔfrètèdzēr=I was cold yesterday=j'avais froid hier. The penultimate *è* I was told could not be omitted; cf. no. 6, 47.

21. C.: žàvèfrèʔt yèr=j'avais froid hier.

CC.: žàvèfrèʔt yèr= " " "

W.: ænʔ (or ün) grāž=a stable=une grange. Cf. nos. 10, 99. The *ž* was not very distinct, but different from the *h* in no. 10. For another *ž*=Fr. *z*, see no. 23.

22. C.: òn grāž=une grange.

CC.: òn grāž= " "

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THE GENITIVE IN HARTMANN'S IWEIN.

INDOGERMANIC had eight cases: abl., inst., loc., voc., nom., gen., dat. and acc. The four latter still exist in the Germanic branch of languages. The four former have been replaced, partly by the four latter and partly by prepositional phrases. The gen. received a big share of the spoils. The abl. passed into the gen. and inst., and the inst. yielded to the dat. Many of the original insts., like many of the abls., passed into the gen. The loc. became identified with the dat. and inst. Here again the gen. gained from the inst. Thus the Germanic gen. contains an original gen., an abl.-gen., an inst.-gen. and a loc.-gen.²

The gen. is more extensively used in German

34 For the *t*, see note no. 109, Paper No. I; "*freit*" and "*fret*" (with pronounced *t*) are common forms in centre of France dialects,—see the dictionaries; the rural pronunciation in the neighborhood of Paris is "*froué*." Agnel, *La prononciation et le langage rustiques des environs de Paris* (Paris, 1855).

35 I have noted for the most common Canadian pronunciation *žævæ* and *žavæ*;—see (5) and word list below,—also note no. 56 of Paper No. I.

36 I believe this to be the same form which M. Legendre writes: *an* and gives as the Canadian form used before feminine words beginning with a consonant; like *à*=Fr. *un*, *an* appears due to unrounding. (*La langue française au Canada*, p. 46.)

1 Some of the points of this contribution have been taken from the writer's dissertation, *Die syntaktische Verwendung des Genetivus in den Werken Nothers*. Göttingen: 1897. To economize space only one or two examples have been given in each case.

2 Winkler, *Germ. Casus Syntax*. Berlin: 1896.